NEVVES
Of Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

WITH
The true Deſcription of GVIANA:

As alſo a Relation of the excellent Gouernment, and much hope of the proſperity of the Voyage.

Sent from a Gentleman of his Fleet, to a moſt eſpeciall Friend of his in London.

From the Riuer of Caliana, *on the Coaſt of* Guiana, *Nouemb.* 17. 1617.

c.3739.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

NEWES OF
Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

IN theſe queaſie and moſt dangerous times, wherein Truth is manacled by Opinion and Imagination, euery man making his owne thoughts a Comment vpon other mens labours, and by ſcrues or wreſts winding euery deſigne to that which beſt ſuites with their fancies: I could not chuſe but borrow ſo much time from the neceſſitie of mine occaſions, as to acquaint you with ſome particular paſſages in our voyage: Which though in the value it may be much ſhort both of what your ſelfe and others expect, becauſe at this time our deſigne is but an Embrion, conceiued, and farre from that happy perfection to which I doubt not (the diuine will aſſiſting vs) but wee ſhall, to the comfort of our noble and good friends, and the honour of our Nation, with all proſperitie of for-

tune bring to passe: Yet in as much as I know the malice of many enuious and euill disposed people, who build the ground-worke of their owne honors vpon other mens disgraces, and with the venome of their aspersions seeke (as much as in their malice lies) to poyson the worthy labours of the most noble attempters. To which our Voyage (being most hopefull to our friends, and most dreadfull to our contraries) is infinitely subiect, and that such rancour doth await and follow vs, as the great *Leuiathan* of the Sea pursueth the *Bonittos*, I doubt not but my present Relation shall giue you (whose vertue I seeke onely to satisfie) that assurance of good hope in our attemptings, as shall arme you against whatsoeuer slander or imputation shall be able (in misty thicke fogs of disdaine) to throw before you.

Against Backbiters.

And albeit to the iudgement of euery vertuous good man, there needeth no other Apologie for the hope of our successe, then the wisdome, experience, and vndefatigable labors, in the like designes, of our Generall, who now setting all Christendome; nay, almost the whole world at gaze vpon him, if hee should not to such beholders giue a renowned satisfaction, it were against all rules of worth and policie to imagine. Yet aboue all, this mee thinkes should satisfie euery reasonable soule, and make Enuy feede onely vpon his owne Serpent, when not alone the entyre wisdome of our Land, but the suffrage and allowance of our Soueraigne (who is the very soule of that wisdome) doth

doth both giue way to our action, whose goodnes what man would be so ingratefull to abuse, or what folly could be so strong in any sencible soule, as to seeke to goe inuisible before God.

But Sir, these arguments are needlesse against a slander of such weaknesse, nor will I trouble your eares with a confutation of them, who stand already confounded in all good mens opinions: suffice it, that hitherto our successe is answerable to our hopes, and our hope as strong as any that hath passed from our Kingdome since the first discouery, and no doubt but the end will bring forth as worthy, if not a much better issue: In as much as wee haue had both the cleare lights of all other mens experience, and the approued knowledge of a great part of our designe in our Generals noble and personall tryall.

Besides, wee know that the tops of hye Scales, Mountaines, or Pyramides are not to be attained vnto by leaping or iumping at, but by slow degrees, and by secure and safe steps, euen *lento pede*, as the Parrat climbes with both beake and feete: For if wee looke into the courses of all the most excellent men of our Nation which haue made it as famous for sea-actions as any Nation in the world, we shall finde, how euen by little and little, as *Hannibal* with Vinegar wasted the *Alpes*, and made a passage (where neuer any before was discerned) for not himselfe alone, but a whole Army to passe ouer: So our famous and excellent Attempters haue by degrees, man after man, adding step vnto

ſtep, made ſuch a way ouer the whole world, that except the very heart of all, (which as in the Anatomy of mans body, it is not to be found out, or toucht, till a man haue paſt through firſt both all the exteriour and interiour members, and ſo likewiſe of the braine: Nature as it were defending all her moſt excellent workes from euery ordinary aſſault and inuaſion) ſo there is at this day not left any Climate vnſearcht or vndiſcouered, but onely this, which as for its ſite and place, being the middle of the world, and alſo for the excellency of it, may well be ſtiled *The heart of the world*, as the moſt principall and renowned part of it. At which if it be our fortunes to arriue, the worke will be worthy the Doer, and a fayre Iewell for his Crowne, who is the Royall Author and Comforter of ſo great an Attempt, by ſo many Kings and Princes attempted, and yet vnachiued.

And that wee may walke vp this Scale, with as much eaſe and ſafety, as all mortall hope can allow vs, let vs turne backe our eyes and looke into the actions of moſt of the moſt famous & noble Gentlemen which haue gone before vs, and made thoſe moſt fayre and large paths, through which we daily walke: wee ſhall ſee that M. *William Haukins*, the Father of Sir *Iohn Haukins* a man of infinite vertue and great action made his firſt Diſcoueries but to the Southerne Ilands, called the *Grand Canaria*, and found there great Trade, and great Commoditie: which for the benefit might well haue taken vp the reſt of any mans minde (whoſe end had

M. *William Haukins* his trauell.

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beene wealth and no other) but the Gentleman hauing a more worthy ayme, (though then in the winter and last quarter of his age) from thence discouered some part of the small Ilands which belonged to the West Indies, learnt intelligence of the maine: and out of his iudgement saw what was fittest both for Traffique and other more materiall Discoueries. This (not able to furnish himselfe) hee imparted to his most worthy Sonne Sir *John Hawkins*, and making him rich with his knowledge, so armd him for the Enterprise, that in the yeare 1562. hee made a Voyage thither, with three small Ships, and but 100. men, and made Discouery of the Iland of *Hispaniola*, *De Plata*, *Monte Christi*, and the Ilands of *Caicos*, where by way of traffique hee made such merchandise that hee not onely laded all his owne ships, but diuers other Hulkes which he there hyred, and so returned home with more wealth and honour then euer any had done before his time.

Sr. *Iohn Hawkins* Trauell.

Yet since he had gone not a steppe higher then his father had done before him, and made the scale no larger nor easier for others that should pursue him; out of the excellency of his disposition and loue to his Country, in the yeare 1564. hee betooke himselfe to the Sea againe, and with a Fleet of foure Ships and 170. men, went againe to the West *Indies*, and in his way did discouer the Iland *Sambula*, and other partes of *Affricke*: thence to the Iland called *Santa Dominica*, so to *Margarita*, thence to *Tortuga*, after to *Barbarotta*, then

Sr. *Iohns* second Voyage.

then to the Ilands of *Curaſao*, *Rancharie*, *Rio de la Hacha*, and others, thence to Cape S^t. *Anthony*, and ſo to the ſandy Ilands: and laſtly by *Florida*, where he ſhowed that excellency of good nature and rare humanity to certaine diſtreſſed Frenchmen, that the remembrance will liue whilſt there liues any record of goodnes, or any thankfulneſſe in France: and thus hee returned home the ſecond time, laden with as much wealth and honor, as euer any had done before him, and to this braue heroicall ſcale of Diſcouery, had now added diuers noble and ſpacious Stayres, which albeit might haue very well deterd him from any more trouble and vexation, both conſidering the goods and goodnes he had gotten, and the honourable places, with the fauour of his deareſt Soueraigne.

Sir *Iohns* third Voyage.

Yet all this not valued with the debt hee owed his Country, he went againe the third time to Sea with a Fleet of ſixe faire Ships, and traded in all ſuch places as he had traded in before: and moreouer diſcouered *Carthagena*, and diuers other Ilands about it, after went to S^t. *Iohn Vlua*, and other parts bordering vpon *Mexico*, where hee made him ſelfe Maiſter of twelue Ships, in value, worth two hundred thouſand pounds, and ſeazed the Iland: But out of his noble nature (conſidering the amity at that time betwixt Spaine and England) reſtored all againe; which, had his ends tended as much to lucre as his enemies did to perfidie and treachery, he might not onely haue

brought

brought home that, but sixe millions of treasure more, all which was at his commandement: thence he searched the whole Bay of *Mexico*, and thence went to *Ponte Vedra*, and so returned home.

In this Discouery hee got great perfection of knowledge touching the wonderfull wealth and riches of those Southerne parts; and though hee had done more then any English man before his time, yet he saw there was a super excellence remayning as it were hidden, and possible to bee found out; at which, with all his endeauours, he aymed most earnestly, onely he found that a greater strength & a greater industry: then either he was yet maister of, or had occasion to vse, must be imployed in the same, and therefore the fourth time hee returned vnto the Sea with 27 tall Ships, and 2500. men: But it pleased God the designe should bee preserued either for some other man, or some other time, so that Sir *Iohn Haukins*, falling sicke, dyed at St. *Iohn de Puertorico*, and by that meanes the great end of the iourney failed, yet did hee leaue behind him such braue examples for imitation, and so fayre a scale for others to ascend by; that many became his Schollers, and howsoeuer their renownes wanne to themselues particular names of particular eminence, yet they arriued not beyond him, or got a skill that was to him vnacquainted.

Sir *Iohns* fourth Voyage.

Onely that most famous and worthy Knight Sir *Francis Drake*, who had (as it is reported) taken from

Sir *Francis Drakes* trauell.

from him the moſt and greateſt part of his breeding, being (as ſome men ſay) for a long time his ordinary houſhold Seruant, and one that had attended him in the ſucceſſe of ſome of his voyages, ſeeing and aquainting himſelfe with the happy rules of ſuch a happy maiſter, betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1572. and diſcouered moſt of the hithermoſt parts of the ſmall Ilands of *America*, and returned home with more knowledge then ſubſtance, and yet with more ſubſtance then might defray the charge of three times ſuch a voyage, by the ſtrength of which ſucceſſe he made him ſelfe fit for the Sea the ſecond time, in the yeare 1577. in which Voyage hee made himſelfe more familiar with all the richeſt parts of the Weſt *Indies*, and with ſome parts of the maine body of the ſame: and ſo returned home with a competent ſubſtance, yet farre inferior to the largenes of his mind, becauſe theſe two firſt attempts ſtill opened to his iudgement matters of much greater hope and renowned conſequence, ſo that the third time againe he put to Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1585. with a full reſolution to doe ſomthing anſwerable to the greatnes of his heart, and the honor of the Nation he challenged, and in this voyage he went about the circumference of the whole World, and returned home with his Ship laden with gold and treaſure, of that infinite and ineſtimable value, that neuer any man before him attained to any ſmall degree in his compariſon, and yet in this vnſpeakeable Iourney for infinite wealth

Sir Francis ſecond Voyage.

Sir Francis 3. Voyage.

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and infinite labour (not any mortall man hauing formerly done the like) the experience hee gained did so farre precede his riches, that hee made it of no value, and knew that there yet remained that vndiscouered (at least out of Christian commandement) which would make all hee knew pittifully poore, & of no reconing: and therfore to achiue this *Magisteri* or true Philosophers stone, being indeed the mother of all mines and perfect treasure, he againe betooke himselfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1595. with a very goodly Nauy, and many most noble and worthy personages, admirably well experienced both in Land and Sea seruices: But it was not the pleasure of the euerliuing God, that by him the worke should bee finished and therefore in this voyage he sickened, and in the West *Indies* died, so that the end of the Iourney being by a twofold way defeyted, as by his death, and the taking of a certaine surgeon which belonged to a Ship, called the *Salomon*, as also by the taking of another Ship called the *Francis*, and by them the whole Voyage discouered to the enemy, the rest of the Fleet was inforced to returne home altogether vnsatisfied.

Now whilst these Gentlemen were thus searching the South and South-west parts of the world, and had almost brought their hopes within a step or two of the highest scale, an honorable emulation raised vp diuers other Gentlemen of like vertue and fitnes for action, to search into the North and North-west Seas, for the finding out

Sir Hugh Willoughbies trauells to the North.

of the easiest and most safe wayes into the East *Indies*, a place esteemed for riches equall with the former: but in merchandise by much far beyond it, and in this Discouery Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was exceeding well deseruing, who made diuers faire steps to the Scale, and though he perished and died in the action, yet hee left such excellent hopes behind him that many became pursuers of his project, amongst whom none is more remarkable and exquisite then that famous worthy Gentleman, Sir *Martin Forbisher* Knight, who by many experiences and intelligences of the state, condition, Climate, and height, of *China*: knew that if a way might by any industry bee found out from the North-west to lead vnto the same, that then it must needs be most short, most easie, & most safe, and that doubtlesse the wealth which would arise by rich Merchandise from thence, would exceed the whole trade of the world beside, nay that the mines, which was hopefull there to bee found, might goe neere to counteruayle the great hopes which were built on the South-west, if not exceed it. And thereupon hauing all those experiences, which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* had left behind, together with his owne knowledge, he betook himselfe to the Sea in the yeare 1576. with two good Ships, and hauing past the faire Iland, and *Swinborne* in Scotland, he came to *Fowlay* in Friesland, thence to *Labrador*, so to the Ilands *Gabriels* and *Bourchers*, where he saw and conferred with many people of that Iland, being a Sauage people, much

Sir *Martin Forbisher* to China.

like

like vnto the *Tartars*, with broad faces, flat noses, and long blacke hayres below their shoulders, their attire onely Seale skinnes, nor is there betweene the men and women any difference, more then a few blew streakes downe their cheekes and about their eyes, these hee saw on the water, not on the land, in certaine small Boates which were made of Seale skinnes, being sharpe at each end and broad in the bottome, with small wooden keeles made of broad splinters, and in shape or proportion not much vnlike vnto the Spanish Shallops. With these people, whom he inticed to come to him by all faire and gentle meanes, and by giuing them certaine thrid poynts and other toyes, in which they infinitely delighted, hee had very much conference, both touching the nature of those Seas, and other occurrents meet for his Discouery, by whom he vnderstood that the yeare time being then spent, and the Ice in those places infinitely increasing, it was at that time impossible to attempt further, without most assured losse, which accordingly hee found by his owne experience, and therefore returned homeward by *Trinnets* Iland, and other places which both for victuall and fresh water he found of great consequence for the furthering of this Discouery hereafter.

Now hauing thus erected these few steps to this much wisht for Seale, and finding great hope likely to ensue vpon the attempt, hee betooke himselfe againe to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1577. and taking a better aduantage of the yeare time

Sir *Martins* second Voyage to Cathay.

time, passed all the former places, which before he had discouered and from thence held his course euen vnto the maine of *Guiana*, though with many dangers and interruptions, for not any man that seeketh wayes vnknowne, but must of necessity many times erre, neither can the iudgement be satisfied by the first superficiall sight of the eye, but by a more serious time to contemplate and meditate vpon the same, discourse euer crowning all actions with perfection. And hence it came that making a longer stay vpon this Coast, then before hee imagined any necessity would haue drawne him, the yeare time so passed on, that hee could by no possible meanes proceed further in the discouery, but was forced to approue what particular profits he could find in that place to recompence his trauell, finding by the Climat & all other good likelihoods that of force there must bee somthing of great valuation, whereupon after some curious search of many well experienst men in mynerall busines, (which at that time attended vpon him) he found at length certaine strange mynes which yeelded a kind of black shining Ore, both massy and wealthy, which they called the blacke stone, and by such small triall as that place (with the accommodation of their Shipping) could afford them, they found it a very rich gold Ore, so that not being able to stay there to refine any great quantity thereof, as well for the necessity of the yeare time, as the want of other most necessary prouisions, hee presently laded all his Ships with

Gold Mynes in Cataya.

that

that Oare, being one tall Ship and two ſmaller Barks, and then taking a man, a woman, and a child of that Country into his Ship alſo, hee returned with them home into England, to the much contentment of the Queenes Maiesty his Soueraigne, and all other aduenturers which had then ſhared in his fortunes; and ſtill hee found an increaſe of his hopes and made his way larger and larger, ſo that the third time hee put forth to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1588. But it pleaſed God that he could not perfect his intent, onely returned home with much wealth and a great deale of knowledge, which hath ſince beene purſued by diuers worthy Aduenturers, and though not perfited in that exquiſite height and perfection which the greatnes of their minds and wiſhes aymed at, yet ſtill it gaue that luſtre and ſtrong hope of ſucceſſe in the action, that a very noble and worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Cauendiſh* led as well by their former attempts and experiences, as alſo by his owne knowledge, drawne from certaine approued aſſurances and intelligences, touching the wonderfull and almoſt vnexpreſſible wealth of *China*, with great iudgement and aduice of many moſt excellent Seamen, ingaged himſelfe into this worthy diſcouery, and finding many hard difficulties in the North-weſt paſſage, by good aduice reſolued to try the contrary, which is the South-weſt, knowing that of neceſſity thoſe lines muſt in the end meet in one period: And therefore with all good accommodations he betooke himſelfe to

Sr. Martins third Voyage.

Mr. Thomas Cauendiſh Trauell.

the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1586. and paſſing the *Grand Canaries*, came to *Cape Verde*, and thence to the Tropicke Line, diſcouering all the hithermoſt parts of the Eaſt Indies; and from thence attained the very maine and body of *China*, where he fraught his Ships with that wealth (as Cloth of Gold, Tyſſue, Velvets, Sattens, Damaskes, and a world of other commodities of no leſſe value) that it is thought, excepting *Drake*, not any Engliſhman euer returned with the like wealth, inſomuch that it ſet a world of noble hearts on fire, to enter into the like action.

But hee hauing compaſſed an end of his profit, (but not of his experience) refuſed to returne back againe by one and the ſame way, but keeping his courſe forward, went round about the whole Circumference of the earth; and in the end came into England without any abatement of the great ſubſtance hee had formerly attained, to the infinite ioy of all his friends, the great honour of the Kingdome, and the much admiration of all forraine Nations.

But did this Experience giue him a full ſatisfaction, or ſhew that end to his deſignes, that hee might with his honour or reputation ſay with *Hercules, Ne plus vltra?* No ſurely, but after a cleane contrary manner, opened vnto him ſuch a fayre way to greater glory and renowne, that he accounted this neyther worthy of his boaſt, nor fit in any ſmall degree to contayne the leaſt part of his actions: being in compariſon of thoſe things which

hee

hee heard there related, (and indeede not farre remoued from that Continent) but poore, base and beggarly.

The glory of which famous action so inticed him, that the second time he went to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1591. so accommodated with all necessary prouisions, both of men, munition, and victuals, that not any Gentleman euer went forth (in his owne particular) better or more brauely prouided. But it pleased God (who is the strength and guide of these actions) not to make him our for this great worke: for in this Voyage hee sickned and dyed, whose greatest directions liuing inclosed in his owne brest, the Voyage queld, and his ships returned home againe for England, but the infinite profit which hath sprung from his example may be beheld in our East Indian Trade, the like whereof I thinke no Nation in the world can boast, being of all other the wealthiest, the fruitfullest, and the most certaine, affording vs not onely a nurcery of Merchants and Sea-men, but such an inuincible strength of Shipping, and other warlike acoustrements, that any Nation vnder the Sunne may tremble to offend vs.

M. Cauendish his second Voyage

To these Discoueries I could adde the Discouery of *Virginia*, by the euer memorable and valiant Knight Sir *Richard Grinuile*, and the Plantation there: which doubtlesse promiseth and already restoreth much benefit to our Kingdome, hauing continued there almost from the yeare 1585. till this houre; and how euen in that Discouery hee both

Sr Richard Grinuile his Discouery of Virginia.

both heard and vnderstood of the incomparable and not to be equald wealth which yet lay hidden in the South parts of *America.*

But I feare I haue troubled your eares already too much with my tedious digression, which is not altogether vaine and impertinent, since by it you may see how euen from the infancy of our English travell, euery man hath had a noble ambition, and most probable assurances of good hope to attaine a height of honour and wealth, which yet rests vnattained: At which questionlesse our Generall bends his ayme, being diuers wayes wooed and induced thereunto, more then any Englishman whatsoeuer, both in respect of his former experience (at this day not to be paralleld) his wisdome, learning, and conference, with the experience of places hee hath formerly held, that it is impossible any thing of note should be hidden from him. Therefore to reconcile those things already written, with the Relation I intend to pursue, you shall vnderstand that whatsoeuer hath beene done formerly by any of those already rehearsed, or by any other, whether English, Spanish, Dutch, French, or any other Nation of Christendome, all their knowledges and experiences haue liberally beene brought to his remembrance; Loue, Dutie, his place of Authoritie, or the chance of Warre, rendering the same vnto him as a rent due to his noble minde and actions. And aboue all an English Knight, Sir *Robert Dudley* was an especiall man that long since both from his experience at sea, (hauing

Sir Walter Rauleigh.

Sir Robert Dudley.

consumed

consumed infinite wealth and much time in these Discoueries) as also by meanes of certaine Letters which he had intercepted from the Spaniards and taken in his trauells, gaue our Generall a strong assurance, that yet there remained out of the hands of all the Kings and Princes in Christendome, in the South parts of *America*, the very Magazine of all rich Mettalls, and such an Empire as whosoeuer shall haue the fortune to conquer it, shall so darken all the actions either of *Cortez* or *Pescaro*, that nothing but pouerty will appeare in their deeds, neyther *Mexico* nor *Peru* bee worthy to be compared with it, and what Prince soeuer shall possesse it, shall bee Lord of more gold, of a more beautifull Empire, and of more Citties and people then either the King of Spaine or the great Turke. At this questionlesse our hopes promise that his noble ends doe bend, for being full as great, and hauing beene much greater then any man whatsoeuer of our nation that hath followed the like course, to what should his great hart look? or what should hee dedicate to so gracious and mercifull a King as hee enioyeth, but the very soppe and Garland of all Heroyicall actions? But in as much as yet nothing is done worthy relation, because we are not yet ariued at the hithermost end of our designes, all our successe remayning in hope, and least my too much loue might make me too saucy in propheſie, I will leaue all to his holy will which gouernes all; onely I will acquaint you with some particulars touching the

generall gouernment of our Fleete, which although other men doubtleſſe in their Voyages haue in ſome meaſure obſeru'd, yet in all the great Volumes which haue beene written touching Voyages, there is no preſident of ſo godly, ſeuere and Martiall gouernment, which not onely in it ſelfe is laudable and worthy imitation, but alſo fit to bee written and ingrauen in euery mans Soule, that couets to doe honor to his King and Country in theſe or the like attempts: The true Coppy of which Lawes, Articles, and eſpeciall Commandements, are theſe which heere after follow; and at this preſent we obſerue.

Orders

Orders to bee obſerued by the *Commanders of the Fleete, and land* Companies, vnder the charge and conduct of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, *bound for the South parts of America* or elſe where. Giuen at *Plimouth* in *Deuon.* the third of *May.* 1617.

FIrſt, becauſe no action nor Enterpriſe can proſper (be it by Sea or Land) without the fauour and aſſiſtance of Almighty God, the Lord and ſtrength of Hoaſts and Armies, you ſhall not fayle to cauſe Diuine Seruice to be read in your Shippe morning and euening, in the morning before Dinner, and at night before Supper, or at leaſt (if there be interruption by foule weather) once the day, prayſing God euery night with ſinging of a Pſalme at the ſetting of the Watch.

Secondly, you ſhall take eſpeciall care that

God be not blaſphemed in your Ship, but that after admonition giuen, if the offenders doe not refraine themſelues, you ſhall cauſe them of the better ſort to be fined out of their aduentures, by which courſe, if no amendment bee found, you ſhall acquaint me withall: For if it be threatned in the Scriptures, that *The Curſe ſhall not depart from the houſe of the Swearer*, much leſſe from the Ship of the Swearer.

Thirdly, no man ſhall refuſe to obey his Officer in all that he is commaunded, for the benefit of the Iourney: no man (being in health) refuſe to wayte his turne as he ſhall be directed: the Saylors by the Maiſter and Boatſwaine: the Landmen by their Captaine, Lieſetenant and others.

You ſhall make in euery Ship two Captaines of the watch, who ſhall make choyce of two Soldiers euery night to ſearch betweene the Decks, that no fire nor candle light be carried about the Ship, after the watch ſet, nor that any Candles be burning in any Caben without a Lanthorne, and that neither but while they are to make themſelues vnready, for there is no danger ſo inceuitable as the Ships firing, which may alſo as well happen by taking of Tobacco betweene the Decks, & therefore forbidden to all men but aloft the vpper Decke.

You ſhall cauſe the Land men to learne the names and places of the ropes, that they may aſſiſt the Sailors in their labours vpon the Decks, though they cannot goe vp to the tops and yards.

You ſhall traine and inſtruct your Sailers, (ſo many as ſhall bee found fit) as you doe your Land-men, and regiſter their names in the Liſts of your Companies, making no difference of profeſſions; but that all bee eſteemed Saylors and all Soldiers, for your troupes will bee very weake when you come to Land, without the aſſiſtance of your Sea-faring men.

You ſhall not giue chaſe, or ſend aboard any Shippe, but by order from the Generall: And if you come neere any Shippe in your courſe, if ſhee bee belonging to any Prince or State in league or amitie with his Maieſtie, you ſhall not take any thing from them by force, vppon paine of puniſhment as a Pirate, although in manifeſt extremity or want you may, (agreeing for the price) relieue your ſelues with things neceſſary, (giuing bond for the ſame) prouided that it bee not to the diſfurniſhing of any ſuch Ship, whereby the Owner or Merchants be endangered for the Ship or goods.

You ſhall euery night fall a ſterne the Generalls Shippe, and follow his light, receiuing inſtructions in the Morning what courſe to holde, and if you ſhall at any time bee ſeperated by foule Weather, you ſhall receiue certaine Billettes ſealed vp, the firſt to bee opened on this ſide the North Cape, (if there bee cauſe) the ſecond to be opened

at the South Cape: the third, after you ſhall paſſe 23. degrees, and the fourth from the height of Cape *de Vert*.

If you diſcouer any ſayle at Sea, either to wind-ward or to lee-ward of the Admirall, or if any two or three of our Fleete, ſhall diſcouer any ſuch ſaile which the Admirall cannot diſcerne: If ſhee bee a great Shippe and but one, you ſhall ſtrike your maine top-ſaile, and hoyſt it againe ſo often as you ſhall iudge it to bee 100. Tunnes of burthen, as if you iudge her to be 200. Tunnes to ſtrike & hoyſt twiſe, if 300. thrice and ſo anſwerable to her greatnes.

If you diſcerne a ſmall Ship, you ſhall doe the like with your fore top-ſaile, but if you diſcouer many great Ships, you ſhall not onely ſtrike your maine top-Saile often, but put out your Enſigne in the maine top, and if ſuch Ships or Fleet goe large before the winde, you ſhall alſo (after your ſignes giuen) goe large, and ſtand as any of the Fleet doth, I meane no longer then that you may iudge the Admirall and the reſt haue ſeene your ſignes and your ſo ſtanding. And if you went large at the time of the Diſcouery, you ſhall hale oft your ſheats for a little time, and then goe large againe, that the reſt may know that you goe large, to ſhew vs that the Ships or Fleet diſcouered keep that courſe, ſo you ſhall doe if the Ships or Fleet diſcouered haue their tacks aboard, namely if you had alſo your tacks aboard at the time of the diſcouery, you ſhall beare vp for a little time and after

ter hale your sheat oft againe to show vs what course the Ship or Feet holds.

If you discouer any Ship or Fleet by night, if the Ship or Fleete bee to windeward of you, and you to windeward of the Admirall, you shall presently beare vp to giue vs knowledge: but if you thinke you might speake with her, then you shall keepe your loofe and shoot off a piece of Ordnance to giue vs knowledge thereby.

For a Generall rule, let no man presume to shoote off any piece of Ordinance but in discouering a Ship or Fleet by night, or by being in danger of the enemy, or in danger of fire, or in danger of sinking, it may bee vnto vs all a most certaine intelligence of some matter of importance, and you shall make vs know the difference by this, for if you giue chase, and being neere a Ship, you shoot to make her strike, wee shall see and know you shoot to that end, (if it be by day) if by night, we shall then know that you haue seene a Ship or Fleet more then our owne, and if you suspect wee doe not heare the first piece, then you may shoote a second but not otherwise, and you must take almost a quarter of an hower betweene your two pieces: If you bee in danger by a leake (I meane in present danger) you shall shoote two pieces presently one after another. And if in danger of fire three pieces presently one after another.

In foule weather euery man shall fit his Sailes to keepe company with the rest of the Fleet, and not run so farre a head by day, but that hee may

fall

fall a sterne the Admirall before night: in case we should be set vpon by Sea, the Captaine shall appoint sufficient company to assist the Gunners, after which (if the fight require it) the Cabens betweene the Decks shall be taken downe, all beds and sacks imployed for Bulwarks; the Musketiers of euery Ship shall bee diuided vnder Captaines, or other Officers, some for the fore-Castell, others for the waste, the rest for the poope, where they shall abide (if they bee not otherwise directed) the Gunners shall not shoot any great Ordnance at other distance then poynt blanke. An Officer or two shall bee appointed to take care that no loose pouder bee carried betweene the Decks, or neere any linstocke, or match in hand: you shall saw diuers Hogs-heads in two parts, and filled with water, set them aloft the Deckes: you shall deuide your Carpenters some in the hold, (if any shot come betweene wind and water) and the rest betweene the Decks, with plates of lead, plugs, with all things necessary laid by them: you shall also lay by your tubs of water, certaine wet blankets to cast vpon and choke any fire, the Maister and Boat-swaine shall appoynt a certaine number of Sailers to euery saile, and to euery such company a Maisters mate, Boat-swaines Mate, or quarter Maister, so as when euery man knowes his charge and place, things may be done without noyse or confusion, and no man to speake but the Officers: As for example, if the Maister or his Mate bid heaue out the

maine

maine Top-saile, the Maisters mate, Boat-swains mate, or quarter Maister which hath charge of that saile, shall with his company performe it without calling out to others, and so for the fore-saile, fore top-saile, sprit-saile, and the rest: the Boat-swaine himselfe taking no particular charge of any Saile, but ouerlooking all, and seeing euery one doe his duty.

No man shall bord a Ship of the enemy without order, because the losse of a Ship to vs is of more importance, then of ten to the enemy, as also by one mans bording all our Fleet may be ingaged, it being a great dishonour to loose the least of our Fleet. Euery Ship being vnder the lee of the enemy shall labour to recouer the wind, if the Admirall indeauour it, and we find an enemy to leeward of vs, the whole Fleet shall follow the Admirall, Vice-Admirall, or other leading Ships within Musquet shot of the enemy, giuing so much liberty to the leading Ships after her broad side discouered, she may stay and trim her sailes, then is the second Ship to giue her side, and the third and fourth, which done they shall all take as the first Ship, and giuing the enemy the other side shall keepe him vnder a perpetuall volley: Thus must you doe to the windermost Ship of the enemy, which you shall batter in pieces, or force her to beare vp and intangle the rest falling foule one of another to their great confusion.

If the Admirall giue chase and bee head-most man, the next Ship shall take vp his Boat if other

order bee not giuen: or if any other Ship bee appointed to giue chaſe, the next Ship, if the chaſing Ship haue a boat at her ſterne, ſhall take her vp: if any make a Ship to ſtrike, hee ſhall not enter her till the Admirall come vp.

The Musketiers deuided into certaine quarters of the Ship ſhall not deliuer their ſhot but at ſuch diſtances as their Commander ſhall direct them: you ſhall take a ſpeciall care for the keeping of the Ship cleane betweene the Decks, to haue your Ordnance in order and not cloyd with trunkes, and cheſts. Let thoſe that haue prouiſion of victualls, deliuer it to the Steward, and euery man put his apparrell in canuaſe Clokebags, except ſome few Cheſts which doe not peſter the Ship: Euery one that vſeth any weapon of fire, bee it Musket or other Piece, ſhall keepe it cleane, and if hee bee not able to amend it being out of order, hee ſhall preſently acquaint his Officer therewith who ſhall command the Armorer to amend it.

No man ſhall keepe any feaſting or drinking betweene meales, nor drinke any healths on the Ships prouiſion: Euery Captaine by his Purſer, Steward, or other Officer ſhall take a weekely account how the Victualls waſt: The Steward ſhall not deliuer any Candles to any priuate man, or to any priuate vſe.

Whoſoeuer ſhall ſteale from his fellowes, either apparrell or any thing elſe, ſhall be puniſhed as a thiefe, or if any one ſteale any victualls, either by breaking into the hold, or otherwiſe, hee ſhall

receiue

receiue the punishment of a thiefe and the murtherer of his fellowes.

There is no man shall strike any Officer, be hee Captaine, Lieftenant, Ensigne, Sergeant, Corporall of the Field, a quarter Maister, nor the Maister of any Ship, Maisters mate, Boat-swaine, or quarter Maister, I say no man shall offer any violence to any of these, but the Supreame Officer to the inferior, in time of Seruice vpon paine of death: No priuate man shall strike one another vpon paine of receiuing such punishment as a Marshall Court shall thinke him worthy of.

No man shall play at Cards or Dice, either for his Apparill or Armes vpon paine of being disarmed,& made a Swabber; and whosoeuer shall shew himselfe a coward vpon any landing or otherwise, hee shall beedisarmed, and made a Labourer and carrier of victualls for the rest.

No man shall land any men in any forraigne parts, without order from the Generall, the Sergeant Mayor or other chiefe Officer, vpon paine of death; and whereseoeuer wee shall haue cause to land, no Man shall force any Woman, bee shee Christian or Heathen vpon paine of death: And you shall take especiall care when God shall suffer vs to land in the *Indies*, not to eat any fruits vnknowne, such fruits as you doe not find eaten by birds on the tree or beasts vnder the tree you shall auoyd.

You shall not sleepe on the ground nor eat any new flesh till it bee salted, two or three houres,

which otherwiſe, will breed a moſt dangerous fluxe, ſo will the eating of ouer fat hoggs or Turkies: you ſhall alſo haue a great care, that you ſwim not in any Riuers but where you ſee the Indians ſwin, becauſe moſt of the Riuers are full of *Allegators*: you ſhall not take any thing from any Indian by force, for from thenceforth we ſhall neuer be releeued; but you muſt vſe them with all courteſie. And for trading or exchanging with them it muſt be done by one or two of euery Ship for all the reſt, and the price to be directed by the Cape Merchant, for otherwiſe all our commodities will bee of ſmall price, and greatly to our hinderance.

For other orders on the Land we will eſtabliſh them (when God ſhall ſend vs thither) by generall conſent, in the meane time I will value euery mans honor according to their degree and valor, and taking care for the ſeruice of God and proſperity of our enterpriſe.

When the Admirall ſhall hang out a Flag or Enſigne on the Miſſen ſhrouds, you ſhall know it to be a Flag of Counſaile to come aboard.

A Reference of the Voyage to *the Directions.*

BY these Orders and Commandements, you may see to what Coast wee are bound, and namely to the South parts of *America*, and no doubt to the onely best part therof: For as all the Springs and Riuers in the world haue but one head, namely, the Sea: so it is thought all the wealthy Mynes in the world haue but one Soueraigne, which is an Empire placed in these parts, and that is the great Empire of *Guiana*, ruled by the great Emperour *Inga*: of the great wealth and riches whereof *Francisco Lopez* and others thus report; That all the vessels of the Emperours house, Tables, and Kitchen were of Siluer and Gold, and the very meanest of all of Siluer and Copper, for the strength and hardnesse of the mettall: That in his Wardrobe were hollow Statues of gold, which seemed gyants, and Figures in proportion and bignesse of all the Beasts, Birds, Trees, and Hearbs, that the earth bringeth forth in pure Gold also,

Of *Guyana*, and the wealth.

and of all the Fishes that the Sea and waters of that Empyre breedeth. Also there was Ropes, Budgets, Chests, and Troughs of Gold and Siluer; great heaps of Billets of Gold, which seemed wood marked out to burne; nay, that there was nothing in all that Empire (the most flourishing of the whole world) whereof there was not a counterfeit in pure Gold.

Besides, there was seene in a certain Iland neare the Emperours Court, a Garden or pleasure, in which was all kinde of Garden-hearbs, flowers and trees, of Gold and Siluer. As also in other places diuers great infinits of Gold and siluer vnwrought, as in one place to the value of fifty two thousand Markes of pure Siluer, and one Million and three hundred twenty and sixe thousand and fiue hundred *Pesoes* in Gold.

A very strange custome.

Now it is to be vnderstood that all this wealth belonged but to one Emperour: for the custome of the Country is, that whosoeuer dyeth hath all his Treasure buryed with him, so that euen from the first Ruler to the Emperour now liuing, it is thought no lesse Treasure will be found in euery Monument; which how vnspeakable it is, I leaue to iudgement.

Martines his testimony, and first Christian that saw *Guyana*.

And this doth also witnesse *Martines*, a Spanyard, who liued seauen Moneths in the great Citie *Manoa* (which hee called *El Dorado*, the place of gold) with the great Emperour *Inga*, and saw with his eyes what *Lopez* had written. And further, he did affirme of himselfe, that when hee first entred in-

to that Citie, (which for buildings, state and popularitie, and all other outward excellencies, hee thought the goodliest in the whole world) it was neare noone, and then they vncouered his face (for in his whole trauell hee was led by the Indians blindfold before) and hee trauelled all that day till darke night, and the next day from Sunne-rise till Sunne-set, directly forward within the Citie, before hee came to the Emperours Court, which expresseth a masse of buildings farre beyond our apprehensions.

But here it will be obiected by the curious, that without all question if this were possible to be so, that the Conquest thereof had beene attempted many yeares agoe, and that the Spanyard who hath got *Peru* and *Mexico*, would not haue slept in a Designe of this great consequence: Or if he had, that then these knowledges would haue inflamed all the great Spirits of Christendome to haue ioyned their forces together in so worthy a Conquest. And surely the Obiection is true, nor hath eyther the Spanyard or other Princes beene sloathfull in this attempt, though it hath pleased God their labours haue not hitherto taken effect. For first, the Marquesse of *Pescaro* imployed *Oreliano* about the Discouery of this Empire in the yeare 1542. and hee was the first that found out the Riuer of *Amazons*, but failed in his first purpose.

A curious Obiection answered.

Oreliano the 1. attempter for *Guyana*.

After him *Ordace*, who was Knight of the order of S^t. *Iago*, did attempt the same designe, vnder whom *Martines* (before mentioned) was maister

Ordace the 2. attempter.

of

of the Munition, this *Ordace* was slaine by a mutiny vpon the Coast of *Guiana*, with all such as likewise fauoured him; by reason whereof the attempt fayled, and few or none of the Company returned, beeing sixe hundred foote, and thirty horse.

Pedro de Osua, the third attemptor.

After the death of *Ordace*, *Pedro de Osua* a Knight vndertooke the attempt, and hauing spent much time and search in the Riuer *Amazons*, and wearied his soldiers, was also by a mutiny stird vp by one *Agiri*, a man of meane quality, put to the sword, and with him all such as loued him.

Agiri the fourth attemptor.

Then *Agiri* being chiefe, tooke on him the attempt; but not being able by that Riuer to finde any passage to *Guiana*, he returned back, and committing diuers rebellious outrages, was in the end ouerthrowne in *Nueuo reigno*, and finding no way to escape, first slew his Children to saue them from defamation, and after himselfe.

Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa, the fift attemptor.

After him succeded in this enterprise *Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa*, but failing of his entrance was cast on a contrary Coast, and so proceeded no further.

Don Pedro de Siluas, the sixt attemptor.

Then followed *Don Pedro de Siluas*, but hee also entring by the Riuer *Amazons*, was by those warlike Woemen defeated, and but seauen of his Company escaped, whereof but two onely returned.

Pedro Hernandez, the seuenth attemptor.

Then came *Pedro Hernandez de Serpa*, and vndertooke the action, but marching by Land to

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the Riuer *Orenoque*, was met by an Army of the *Indians* and ouerthrowne, so that of his whole power returned but eighteene persons.

This ouerthrow heard of the *Adalantado*, *Don Gonzales Cemenes de Casada* vndertooke the action, and sought his passage by the Riuer which is called *Papamene*, but he also, saying in the true entrance, returned with the losse of much labour and cost: This *Gonzales* gaue his Daughter in marriage to a very braue and stoute Spaniard (but a little perfidious) called *Bereo*, binding him by his oath and honour to pursue the Action to his last substance, or the losse of his life, which *Bereo* vndertooke; and all be it hee had the experience of all those which had gone before, and of diuers others, and was well perswaded of their errours and mistakings, yet he sayled as much as any other, nor euer could come to any true light thereof till hee got conference with an antient King of that Countrey called *Carapana*. This *Bereo* was after taken Prisoner by Sir *Walter Ranleigh*, our noble Generall at Trinidado, from whom he exacted much of that hath beene formerly written in the yeare of our Lord 1595. at which time *Sir Walter* attempted the discouery of Guiana, and proceeded further therein (being but himselfe and one hundred followers of all sorts) then euer any man had done before; he entred by one of the maine branches of *Orenoque*, being nine in number which fall out of the North side, and seaueh out of the South, and passed the Countrey of the *Tiuitinas*, which are

Gonzales Cemenes, the eight attemptor.

Anthonio Bereo the ninth attempter.

Bereo taken Prisoner.

Sr. Walter Ranleigh first Discouerer of Guiana.

Of the Tiuitinas.

people that in the Sommer dwell in houses on the ground, but in the Winter, vpon the tops of trees.

Of the River Amana.

Thence he came into the goodly River of *Amana*, on whose borders he saw grow abounndance of fruit Trees, good and pleasant to eat, which was a very great relieſe to his Company when their victualls were spent, and such strange plants and flowers as was most wonderfull.

Of the Arwacas.

Then hee went to a Towne of the *Arwacas*, where hee found relieſe of victualls, and other necessaries, and a most delicate and sweet Country, and in lesse then fifteene dayes after hee came to descry the mountaines of *Guiana*: thence he went to the Towne of *Toparimaca* an Indian Casiquy, which Towne is called *Arwacas*, and there feasted, was refreshed, and got a Pilot to bring him to *Guiana*; so that thence hee passed by the Iland *Assapana*, and the Iland *Icoana*; thence to the Ile *Ocaywita*, whence hee sent two *Guianians* to tell the Lord of that Country of his comming, so he passed by the plaines of the *Saman*, which reach to *Cumana* and *Caracas*; thence hee went vp to *Aromaia*, which was the Country of *Morequito*, that was formerly slaine by *Berreo*, where in the Port thereof hee anchored, and the King of *Aromaia* came a foote, vnto him, being fourteene English miles, and brought him all sorts of prouisions, with this King (being a man of an hundred and tenne yeares old) Sir *Walter* discoursed in priuate, and vnderstood that Country to bee a

The Iland Assapana, and others.

Sir *Walters* conference with the King of Aromaia.

part

part of *Guiana*, and withall he learnt from him the waies & passages to *Manoa*, the strength & gouernment of the great Empire, and lastly, the nature & disposition of the people, and what Nations and Countries were aduerse vnto them. After this discourse Sir *Walter* gaue him leaue to depart, the old man promising him vpon his returne, all things necessary that hee should want: Thence Sir *Walter* went to view the famous Riuer *Caroli*, and so to to the Iland *Caiama*: thence to *Canuria*, where he had conference with the *Cassique* therof, and from him learned also more of the state of *Guiana*, and of the great wealth, and of certaine Siluer Mynes, which were then vpon the borders of that Riuer, where hee then anchored, and that also hee was then very neere vnto *Macureguarai* the first ciuill Towne of *Guiana*: But now the time of the yeare being past, and the Riuers beginning to rise and breake forth, hee could ascend no further vpward by water, yet hee sent diuers especiall Gentlemen of good iudgement ouer the land, who discouered a great part of that Country, & himselfe in person diuers places of especiall account also, amongst which hee beheld the wonderfull strange fall of waters which fell from the Riuer *Caroli*, being about ten or twelue ouer-falls, euery one higher then another aboue the height of an ordinary Church steeple: but touching the excellency of the Country, the beauty, riches, sweet ayre, and plenty of all things necessary for pleasure, as deere, foule, fish, and other commodities no Nation in

The great riuer Caroli.

Discouery of Silner Mynes.

The excellency of those bordering Countries.

the world could exceed it, and in this place hee found diuers very precious ſtones, and other Minerall things of great value, heere alſo he ſaw the great Lake of *Caſſipa*, from which in the Summer time is gathered great aboundance of grains of pure gold, and tooke alſo a full ſuruay of many other Nations adioyning to both ſides of that Riuer, but by this time the Riuers grew to an extraordinary height aboue their bankes, ſo as hee was compeld to proceed no further in the attempt at that time, but returned backe vnto his Shippes by the Eaſterly Coaſt, diſcouering all ſuch Nations as on that ſide they had not beheld, and in this returne he had conference with diuers Kings and Caſſiques of thoſe Nations, whom with his vertue, wiſedome, clemency, and noble carriage, he ſo wan vnto him, that they offered him all the aide and aſſiſtance (to any attempt he ſhould take in hand) that either their liues or eſtates were able to accompliſh; withall, giuing him an accompt for the defects of other mens attempts vpon that Country, and ſhewing him the ſafe and readieſt way how he might heereafter make himſelfe Maiſter of the ſame, with diuers other cautions of great conſequence, and heere alſo hegot ſome ſtore of gold, of gold Oare, and other Iewels: hence hee came into the Country of the Caſſique *Putüma* who ſhewed him a wonderfull great Myne of Gold in manner of a Rock or hard golden ſtones, which without eſpeciall ſtrong engines which they wanted, was not to bee pierſt:

The great Lake of *Caſſipa*.

Of gold mines.

Hence

Hence hee came into another branch of the Riuer of *Orenoque*, called *Winicapara*, where hee beheld a mountaine of Christall, which to their eyes appeared like a white Church Tower of a most exceeding height: where also he saw and heard the greatest fall of water that any part of the world can produce. And in this place hee was assured there was many rich Diamonds and other precious stones of inestimable value, which were to be beheld a great way off. But the yeare time being spent, the ouer flow of waters comming, and the way much impassible, at that time he would not come neare vnto it: here hee receiued a great number of Spleene stones, and other wealth, besides much prouision of food and other necessaries. Here also he got further intelligence, and further assurances of ayd, if he should attempt any thing. Hence he came backe to *Assapana*, and thence with much danger to *Trinidado*, where hee found his ships, the sight and ioy whereof hardly any can expresse that hath not tryed the same hazard; and so thence returned home for England.

Of a Mountaine of Christall.

Neyther hath this Attempt beene approued onely by the Spanyard and English (as is before rehearsed) but hath also beene taken in hand by diuers braue spirits of France, as *Monnsoir Villieres* and diuers others, which were here very tedious to repeate: but they all likewise fayled therein. For making their way by the Riuer *Amazons*, they were euer croste in their purpose, and

Attempts by the French, for Guiana.

and could finde no certaine entrance into that wealthy Empire: yet notwithstanding, in that Riuer, and in the branches thereof they found great trade of Gold, which came from the borders of *Guiana*, and so euer returned home very wealthy, together with other rich merchandise of great estimation.

Thus you may see this *El Dorado*, or golden seate, hath beene sought by many worthy Spaniards, one Noble Englishman, and diuers Frenchmen, yet none so successfull as the English, which makes me Prophetiquely suppose, that the glory of the action is reserued for vs only, and the Kingdome such a Paragon and rich stone as shall adorne no crowne but the crowne of King *Iames*.

Hope of good hap.

The rest I leaue to their iudgement which shall reade what hath beene formerly written of it, or else these few protestations which doe follow.

Sir Walters protestation touching the wealth of Guyana.

First, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* himselfe protesteth from his owne sight and knowledge, that vpon this maine Riuer in which he sailed, whose branches doe runne and diuide into diuers Nations and Countries, aboue two thousand miles to the East and West, and eight hundred miles South and North, a man may see as many seuerall Kingdomes and Prouinces as may satisfie any industrious iudgement whatsoeuer, and of them, the most, eyther rich in Gold or in other Merchandise: that in this place the Souldier may fight for Gold, and pay himselfe in stead of

pence with plates of gold a foot broad: that the Commanders which shoot at honor and abundance, may finde there more beautifull Cities, more Temples adorned with Golden Images, more Sepulchers filled with Treasure, then eyther was found in *Mexico* or *Peru*: and that the shining glory of this Conquest would eclypse all the beames of the Spanish Nation.

Also hee saith, there is no Country which yeeldeth more pleasure to the Inhabitants, for the delights of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, and the rest, then these Lands which hee saw did. They have also so many plaines, cleare Rivers, abundance of Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, Rayles, Cranes, Herons, and all other Fowle: Deere of all sorts, Porkes, Hares, Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, and diuers other sorts of Beasts eyther for chase or foode, that no Nation of the world can exceede them.

And to conclude, hee saith, that both for health, good Ayre, pleasure and riches, it is not to be equald by any Region eyther in the East or West: and that there is in it great store of Brasill-wood, and diuers Berryes which dye a most perfect Crimson and Carnation, and for painting, not all France, Italy, nor the East-Indies yeeld any such, for the more the skinne is washed, the fairer the colour appeareth.

Also there is great store of Cotton, of Silke, of Ballamum, and of those kindes most excellent, and neuer knowne in *Europe*. There are all

of

and could finde do certaine entrance into that wealthy Empire: yet notwithstanding, in that Riuer, and in the branches thereof, they found great trade of Gold, which came from the borders of *Guiana*, and so euer returned home very wealthy, together with other rich merchandise of great estimation.

Thus you may see this *El Dorado*, or golden seate, hath beene sought by many worthy Spanyards, one Noble Englishman, and diuers Frenchmen, yet none so successfull as the English, which makes me Propheticquely suppose, that the glory of the action is reserued for vs only, and the Kingdome such a Paragon and rich stone as shall adorne no crowne but the crowne of King *Iames*.

Hope of good hap.

The rest I leaue to their iudgement which shall reade what hath beene formerly written of it, or else these few protestations which doe follow.

Sir *Walters* protestation touching the welth of *Guyana*.

First, Sir *Walter Rauleigh* himselfe protesteth from his owne sight and knowledge, that vpon this maine Riuer in which he sailed, whose branches doe runne and diuide into diuers Nations and Countries, about two thousand miles to the East and West, and eight hundred miles South and North, a man may see as many seuerall Kingdomes and Prouinces as may satisfie any industrious iudgement whatsoeuer, and of them, the most, either rich in Gold or in other Merchandise: that in this place the Souldier may fight for Gold, and pay himselfe in stead of

pence with plates of gold a foot broade: that the Commanders which shoot at honor and abundance, may finde there more beautifull Cities, more Temples adorned with Golden Images, more Sepulchers filled with Treasure, then eyther was found in *Mexico* or *Peru*: and that the shining glory of this Conquest would eclypse all the beames of the Spanish Nation.

Also hee saith, there is no Country which yeeldeth more pleasure to the Inhabitants, for the delights of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, and the rest, then these Lands which hee saw did. They have also so many plaines, cleare Riuers, abundance of Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, Rayles, Cranes, Herons, and all other Fowle: Deere of all sorts, Porkes, Hares, Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, and diuers other sorts of Beasts eyther for chase or foode, that no Nation of the world can exceede them.

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Also there is great store of Cotton, of Silke, of Balsamum, and of those kindes most excellent, and neuer knowne in *Europe*. There are all

all sorts of Gummes, of Indian Pepper, besides what the Country may afford inwardly, which hee had not leasure to search, is yet vnknowne. Also the Soyle is so excellent and so full of Riuers, that it will beare Sugar, Ginger, and all commodities that the West-Indies hath.

Easines for Nauigation.

Now for the easinesse of the Nauigation, hee saith it may be sayled in sixe weekes thither, and in sixe weekes backe againe: and by the way neyther be shoare, enemies coast, rockes, nor sands; all which other Voyages are subiect vnto.

Also hee saith, the best time to sayle from England thither, is in July, because the Summer in *Guiana* is in October, Nouember, December, Ianuary, February, and March, and so shipping may returne from thence in Aprill, and arriue at home in England, in Iune; and by that means neuer be subiect to winter weather, eyther comming, going, or staying, which no doubt is an excellent comfort to all men that shall vndertake the Action.

And thus much touching his worthy and noble Relation, who being an eye-witnesse, would not for his honour and vertues sake abuse his Soueraigne with vntruths.

The testimony of the Spaniards for the wealth of Guiana.

Now let vs see what the Spanyards say of this rich Kingdome. First, *Alonso*, a chiefe Gouernour in the *Grand Canaris*, saith; that there was a Land newly discouered, called *Nueue Dorado*, in which was abundance of Gold, and wonderfull riches aboue imagination: that the course

to

to fall with it, was fifty leagues to the winde-ward to the *Margarita*.

Againe hee saith in another affirmation, that in *Nueuo Dorado* lately found out there was gold in that abundance, as the like hath neuer formerly beene heard of, nor was any part of the world to be compared with it; and the like affirmeth *Domingo de Vera* who was Campe Maister and Generall for *Anthony Bereo* in this Discouery; and no lesse saith *Rodrigo de Caranca* Register for the Sea, and many others: So that to conclude your trouble and the tediousnes of my weary discourse, this Empire is that rich *Magazany* which yet hath her Maidenhead neuer sackt, turn'd, nor wrought, the face of the earth hath not beene turnd nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance, The graues haue not beene opened for Gold, the Mines not broken with the sledge or pickaxe, nor their Images puld downe out of their Temples. It hath neuer beene entred by any army of strength, and neuer conquered or possessed by any Christian Prince: Besides by the report of all former Discouerers, especially our Generall, it is so defensible and easie to bee kept from the assaults of any inuaders, that if two Forts bee builded in one of the Prouinces which he beheld and tooke especiall note of; the flood setteth in so neere the banke where the channell also lyeth that no Ship can passe vp, but within a pikes length, of the artillery, first of the one, and afterwards of the other, which two Forts he supposeth will bea sufficient guard, both

The coucluſion

both to the Empire of *Inga*, and to one hundred other seuerall Kingdomes, all lying within the great Riuer of *Oremoque*, euen to the Citty of *Quito* in *Peru*.

Of this Empire if it shall please God to make the King our Maister Soueraigne, what honor and reward it will bring him and his Subiects may easily bee coniectured by what is before written; and since it is or may bee vndertaken by his owne vassaile, and one who is bound in extraordinary bonde more then euery common Subiect, to spend the vttermost of his life in the same, no doubt but hee will effect it with that wisedome, diligence, and care which shall bee sutable to the greatnes of the action, and the trust reposed, being thus far forth further encouraged by *Anthonio Bereo* the Spaniard, who in great earnestnes, and vpon his Soules health protested, that hee had seene amongst diuers most antient Prophesies in *Peru* (at such time as that Empire was reduced to the Spanish obedience) one that affirmed, that from *Inglatierra* (which is to say, England) those *Ingas* should bee againe in time to come restored and deliuered from the seruitude of the former Conquerors, and this hee auowed to haue seene in diuers of their most principall and chiefest Temples, preserued with great reuerence and care, and till this day beleeued of all the Indians: Now an entrance in former yeares our Generall did make, as you haue read, with that successe that not any before or since hath euer equalled

A strange Prophesie.

qualled & displanted the first garrisons, if then now he succeed and haue fortune answerable to his rare wisedome, industry and direction, whether it bee in this or any other to himselfe onely concealed, there is no doubt but (God assisting) hee will with such honor and high thoughts, passe and go thorow the same, that his nation shall haue praise, his friendes comfort, and himselfe the true aduancement of his merits.

But to giue you a little tast of what hath succeeded in our present Iourney, you shall vnderstand that we departed from *Plimouth* to *Corke* in Ireland, where after some refreshment wee set saile out of the riuer of *Corke*, and thence sailed more then three Moneths before we came to the Coast of *Guiana*, which albeit generally it bee euer run in seauen or eight weekes, yet were the windes so strangely crosse vnto vs, (a thing seldome seene in that passage) that in lesse time we could not effect our purpose: So that vpon the seauenth day of Nouember last past, 1617. wee discouered the Coast of *Guiana*, during which time of our being at Sea, we had a great visitation of Sickneſſe, so that many were sicke, and some are dead, amongst which, the most eminent persons that dyed were these. Captaine *Iohn Pygot* our Lieftenant Generall, worthy Captaine *Hastings*, my Lord of *Huntingtons* brother, a Gentleman of so much forewarde hope, and goodnes, that he was couerd with many teares, and much mourning; also there died Maister *Talbot* Scholler, which hath been long im-

ployed by our Generall; M. *Newball*, the maister Chirurgeon of our Generalls Ship, and others, with which I will not trouble your eares.

Vpon the discouering of the Coast, we came into the faire Riuer of *Caliana*, being (as it appeareth to me) a branch of *Oereneque*, where my Lord, our Generall cast Anchor, and doth purpose to refresh his sick men, and to take in fresh water and other necessary prouisions, of which that Coast aboundeth, and so to proceed in his enterprise which God in his mercy prosper, for our hopes euery day grow stronger and stronger. This part of *Guiana* in which we now are, is to me a very Paradise, and so excellent in all perfections and beauties, that Nature seemes only here to haue her Temple; we haue euen now (being the Month of Nouember) a much more delicate Sommer, then is in England at Mid-sommer, the Sun and Ayre so wholsome & pleasant without offence or scorching, the trees & ground so brauely flourishing, and euery thing in Generall so absolute and full of fruitfull promise, that more cannot be by man desired: for mine own part I dare assure you, that in my life time I neuer saw or tasted more strange, more delicate, & more pleasant fruits, then heere we may continually gather in most infinite aboundance, being besides so wondrous wholsome and vnoffensiue, that I haue not heard any complaine either of surfet, or other accidentall sicknes, as wormes, fluxes & such like, which commonly follow the much eating of sweet and pleasant fruit. To enter into a Description of

the

the beautifull prospect of this Country which wee now see, although it be but the out-borders, and skirts of the Empire, so neare a neighbour to the maine Ocean, that in reason it should promise the least fertilitie; yet I say againe, to describe the goodlinesse thereof, the brauery of the Hils, and comlinesse of the vallies, both shadowed and adorned with goodly tall green trees; the pleasantnesse and coolnesse of the Riuers which runne and mixe themselues in the most conuenientest places, plentifully stored with fish of seuerall natures; the variety of rare coloured Birds which flie vp and down in euery place about vs, no colour almost vnder the Sun but being reuealed in their feathers: were to draw a Landskip of that excellent perfection, which no Art could better, hardly imitate. For truely hitherto to mine eye this Country hath appeared a very earthly Paradise, and therefore doubtlesse is full of strong promises, that our attemptings cannot returne without much honour and reward, a rent hopefully due to euery such noble action. But since it yet resteth in hope, I will leaue it to the will and direction of the great GOD of Heauen: To whose protection I refer you, with this assurance, that as our successe shall happen, and the action either decrease or diminish, so you shall by writing more amply vnderstand thereof.

From the Riuer of *Caliana* on the Coast of *Guiana*, this seauenteenth of *November*. 1617.

R. M.

FINIS.